(b) what are the projects taken up by the MRTP and FERA companies in the delicenced industries and backward areas, respectively, during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) how many 100 per cent export units have been set up by the MRTP and FERA Companies during the Sixth Plan period;

(d) what have been the export earnings of these units during the said period; and

(e) what is the percentage of their export output during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 796 letters of intent and 539 industrial licences were granted during the period 1980-81 to 1984-85 to MRTP/FERA Companies.

(b) MRTP/FERA Companies have only recently been made eligible for obtaining registration with the concerned tchnical authorities like DGTD in respect of de-licensed industries to be set up in centrally declared backward areas. As such, the question of taking up projects under the above said scheme of de-licensing by MRTP/FERA companies during the Sixth Plan period does not arise.

(c) to (e) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Criteria for appointing Government advocates

833. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria fixed for appointment of Government Advocates and Counsels and panels in various State High Courts and Supreme Court of India and their scale of fees for various services rendered;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government loses cases because of inefficiency of their counsels, lack of instructions from the Departments concerned, lower fees etc. and

(c) what steps Government propose to adopt to the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Government Advocates, Counsel and Panel Counsel in the Supreme Court and Various High Courts are appointed on the basis of their qualifications, experience, standing at the Bar, competence and the like. The scales of fees for various services rendered by them are governed by th terms and conditions of their appointment, copies of which are annexed. (*See* Appendix CXXXVII, Annexure No. 12)

(b) and (c) It will not be correct to say that Government loses cases because of inefficiency of their Counsel, lack of instructions from the Departments concerned, lower fees etc. The Courts decide legal issues involved in cases judiciously in accordance with the relevant laws and rules, legal interpretation and the facts brought before them. The appointments in the Panels are made after ascertaining the views from concerned and knowledgeable quarters.The performance of the Advocates on the Panels is constantly watched. The Panels are revised in case of unsatisfactory performance of an advocate or where a better choice is available. The rates of fees payable to Panel Counsel are also reviewed from time to time.

न्यायालयों में लम्बित मुकदमों में कमी करना

834. श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लंबित पड़े मुकदमों को तेजी से निपटाने के लिए छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान उठाए गए कदमों के

परिणामस्वरूप उच्च न्यायालयों और भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय में लंबित पड़े मुकदमों की संख्या में उक्त अवधि में कितनी कमी हुई है; और

(ख) उक्त योजना के आरंभ और अंत में प्रत्येक न्यायालय में लंबित पड़े मुकदमों की संख्या कितनी थी ।

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज भारद्वाज) : (क) यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि लंबित मामलों को कम करने के लिए किए गए उपायों का कितना प्रभाव पड़ा है क्योंकि मामले अनेक जटिल बातों के कारण लंबित होते हैं ।

(ख) उच्चतम न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों की रजिस्ट्रियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

उच्चतम न्यायालय और विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में लंबित मामलों की संख्या

न्यायालय का नाम	लंबित मामलों की कुल संख्या	
	31-12-1980 तक	31-12-84 तक
उच्चतम न्यायालय		
नियमित सुनवाई के मामले . . .	18,260	46,868
ग्रहण किए गए मामले . . .	18,033	39,865
योग	36,293	86,733*

*इसके अतिरिक्त 31-12-84 को उच्चतम न्यायालय में 62,158 प्रकीर्ण मामले भी लंबित थे ।

उच्च न्यायालय	लंबित मामलों की कुल संख्या	
	31-12-1980 तक	31-12-1984 तक
1	2	3
1. इलाहाबाद	1,10,246	2,28,952
2. आंध्र प्रदेश	37,602	81,256
3. मुम्बई	66,906	1,02,942
4. कलकत्ता	86,058	1,39,050
5. दिल्ली	30,987	69,157
6. गौहाटी	8,385	14,379

1	2	3
7. गुजरात	19,473	36,949
8. हिमाचल प्रदेश	5,995	9,059
9. जम्मू-कश्मीर	8,826	25,807
10. कर्नाटक	67,096	96,764
11. केरल	30,164	99,997
12. मध्य प्रदेश	36,311	50,745
13. मद्रास	59,983	1,33,751
14. उड़ीसा	10,877	24,214
15. पटना	37,454	57,048
16. पंजाब और हरियाणा	33.915	33,708%
17. राजस्थान	28,636	48,131
18. सिक्किम	37	36
	6,78,951	12,51,945

%केवल मुख्य मामले

Production of Triple antigin

835. SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) names of the producers of Tetnus Toxoid, Triple Antigin and Diptheria Antitoxin;

(b) what was the production of each during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any one of these items are being imported;

(d) if so, the quantity imported during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) what is the estimated requirement of each during the year 1986-87;

(f) whether the department fixed the price of the Bulk substance under Drugs Price control Order, 1979; and

(g) if so, when and what was the price fixed for each drug?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of producers of Tetanus Toxoid, Triple Vaccine and Diptheria Antitoxin in the organised sector alongwith production details for the last three years, year-wise are given in the Annexure.

(c) There have been no imported during the years 1981-82, 1982-83, and 1983-84.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Estimated requirement of each during the year 1986-87 is as under :—

(i) Tetanus Toxoid 13000 M·U·

(ii) Trip's vaccine· 28K.L.

(iii) Diptheria Antitoxin 800 M·U·

(f) and (g) Government had fixed the price of bulk diptheria Antitoxin at Rs. 1189 per M.U. on 25-5-82 under DPCO—1979.